FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VOP: CAMP DAVID MEETING NO ACHIEVEMENT FOR AS-SADAT

JN0921597 Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1730 GMT 9 Aug 78 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] At last As-Sadat has agreed to meet with Begin in Camp David under Carter's aegis. As-Sadat looked happy when he announced his agreement. He said: This is a new step, and do not look backward. Thus As-Sadat is true to his nature, easily forgetting the past and skipping over facts in favor of illusions.

As-Sadat considers his meeting with Begin under Carter's sponsorship as help given him by the U.S. master, without being concerned about the reality of Begin's attitude that Israel will not change its stand, whether the new talks are held in the United States or on the moon.

As-Sadat believes that he has scored a big achievement to be added to the other imaginary achievements of which he brags constantly. This achievement is his obtaining from Vance a statement that the United States [words indistinct] and will act as a full partner in the negotiations.

It seems that what has escaped the Egyptian president is that the United States has acted from the beginning as a real partner, fulfilling all real and material conditions of partnership. For instance, the United States is Begin's partner in the game of hypnotizing As-Sadat and stripping him of all his cards. The United States is also Begin's partner in holding to the occupied Arab land and creating a new fait accompli with Zionist settlements built with U.S. funds [words indistinct] and an official U.S. coverup. The United States is also Begin's partner in its stand on the Palestinian issue. Both sides agree on the plot of self-rule, and they do not differ on Israel's holding on to the Golan Heights and at least three fourths of Sinai.

Thus As-Sadat did not produce a miracle when he obtained a statement from Vance that the United States will play the role of an actual partner in the negotiations. The trouble with As-Sadat is that he understands this in a special way. [words indistinct] What is more serious is that he discovers his mistakes and illusions and persists with them, proceeding from his strange principle of forgetting the past and beginning a new step. Can the past be forgotten easily? Perhaps As-Sadat can do this on a personal level. But this will not cancel the bitter facts of the past and present and future, which will not be bright as long as As-Sadat is over his head in illusions.

The past tells us that the Zionist launched an aggressive war against the Arab nation and took control of the whole of Sinai, Palestine and the Golan. The present says that the Zionists are keeping the land they have occupied. All their negotiations and claims about peace are merely aimed at gaining time, to perpetuate the occupation and to create realities that lead to [words indistinct] Can As-Sadat forget all of this easily or even with difficulty? Can he build his sovereignty on this strange paradox? Let him try.

As-Sadat seems to be unable to do anything but to hold to illusions, deceive himself and mislead others with false claims. This course may lead As-Sadat anywhere except toward what he alleges and misleads the Egyptian people with; namely, that he will restore the Egyptian and Arab land by his (?foolish) initiative.

OPEC OFFICIAL DENIES REPORT ON OIL PRICE INCREASE

JN091942Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1810 GMT 9 Aug 78 JN

[Text] New York, 9 August--OPEC Secretary General 'Ali Jidah, who is currently in New York, said that it is premature to talk about an oil price increase. He said that this report was circulated by someone pretending to be a U.S. oil expert.

Jidah further said that no final decision has been reached concerning the convening of the OPEC ministers next month. He said that the OPEC oil ministers are holding consultations, but they have not reached a final decision concerning their meeting.

STEADFASTNESS STATES MAY ATTEND ARAB LEAGUE MEETING

LD091638Y Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD/EA

[Text] Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, Sudanese vice president and foreign minister and chairman of the current session of the Arab League Council, has said that the states of the steadfastness conference are willing to attend the next ordinary session of the Arab League if it is convened in Khartoum. His excellency added that the states of the steadfastness conference had confirmed this during the meetings of Arab foreign ministers held under the chairmanship of [words indistinct] during the recent conference of ministers of nonalined states in Belgrade [passage indistinct].

Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr drew attention to Sudan's proposals to hold the next meeting of the Arab League Council in Khartoum [words indistinct]. He said that this proposal, which had been communicated to all the Arab states [words indistinct], could be attributed to Sudan's eagerness to press on toward Arab solidarity [words indistinct].

It is worth mentioning that in a memorandum to the Arab League's General Secretariat, Sudan said it would welcome the holding of the meeting of the next ordinary session of the Arab League Council in Khartoum on 12 September. This proposal, which would require the approval of the majority of the member states, is due to be presented to an emergency meeting of the league's member states [passage indistinct].

'ARAFAT RECEIVES FRENCH AMBASSADOR IN BEIRUT

JN071744Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1700 GMT 7 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, today met with French Ambassador in Beirut Hubert Argod and staff of the embassy. The French ambassador expressed, in his name and on behalf of the French Government, deep sympathy to brother Abu 'Ammar over the death of brother 'Izz ad-Din al-Qalaq, director of the PLO office in Paris; and brother 'Adnan Hammad, assistant director; at the hands of the killers and murderers, lackeys of the Iraqi regime.

SAUDI ARABIA

ALFRED ATHERTON'S ARRIVAL IN AT-TA'IF REPORTED

LD092102Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] His Royal Highness Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, is expected to meet tonight with Alfred Atherton, roving U.S. ambassador in the Middle East, who is currently visiting the kingdom. Mr Atherton arrived in At-Ta'if tonight for a visit, during which he will inform officials of the kingdom of the results of his present mission in the region and his contacts with the parties concerned. Mr Atherton was welcomed at the airport by Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mansuri, foreign under secretary for political affairs; the U.S. ambassador to the kingdom, John West; a representative of royal protocol; and a number of civilian and military officials.

Received by Foreign Minister

LD092204Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2123 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] At-Ta'if, 9 August, SNA--His Royal Highness Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, tonight met Alfred Atherton, U.S. roving ambassador in the Middle East. The meeting lasted about 2 and 1/2 hours. During the meeting Mr Atherton informed his royal highness the foreign minister of the results of his contacts in the region with the aim of achieving peace in the Middle East. The meeting was attended by John West, U.S. ambassador to the kingdom; Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mansuri, foreign under secretary for political affairs; and the delegation accompanying Mr Atherton.

DEFENSE MINISTER INVITED TO VISIT U.S.

JN091952Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Washington, 9 August--The EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Washington has learned that U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown has invited His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi minister of defense and aviation, to visit the United States. His highness is expected to make the visit after the holy month of Ramadan.

AL-BILAD COMMENTS ON CAMP DAVID MEETING

LD091020Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Jiddah--AL-BILAD says that the Camp David meeting on 5 September, in which Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat; the Israeli enemy's prime minister, Menahem Begin; and U.S. President Carter will participate, will be more or less Israel's last chance to make responsive steps to any reasonable initiative or to hinder it, which would make it yet another failure like the other meetings which have taken place.

In its editorial the paper expresses hope that Israel will not use the Camp David meeting to propagate again disunity in the Arab ranks when healthy signs of solidarity and the start of unified strategy have appeared on the horizon. The paper says that Egypt's attendance at the conference, after it has emphasized that it still commits itself to Arab demands and that it will not conclude separate reconciliation with Israel, does not arouse our fears, since it is only another step on the path of peace toward realizing those demands. In conclusion the paper says: If the tripartite summit succeeds in reaching that objective, the area may later witness the aspired detente and speed up its pace toward bringing about the peace we want and not the peace Israel wants.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL 'ABDALLAH ARRIVES

LD091246Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0950 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] At-Ta'if--His Excellency Rashid 'Abdallah an-Nu'aymi, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived in At-Ta'if before noon on a visit to the kingdom. His excellency was received at the airport by a delegate from the royal protocol.

UAE

FOREIGN MINISTER OF STATE 'ABDALLAH RETURNS

JN100853Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0850 GMT 10 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 August--Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, returned here today following a 1-day visit to Saudi Arabia. During the visit, 'Abdallah had talks with Saudi officials on relations between the two countries, the current Arab situation and issues of mutual interest.

YEMEN--PDRY

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES VIETNAMESE CP DELEGATION

LD092025Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD/EA

[Text] Brother Muhammad Salih Muti', member of the Politburo and of the Presidential Council and foreign minister, this morning received a delegation of the Vietnamese Communist Party led by Comrade (?Nguyen Tien), member of its Central Committee. The comrade delegation leader conveyed the greetings of Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh, foreign minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to brother Muhammad Salih Muti', and the Vietnamese peoples' wishes to our Yemeni people for progress and prosperity.

Brother Muti' reviewed with Comrade (?Nguyen Tien) the nature of the vicious conspiracies being hatched by reactionary and imperialist circles with the aim of igniting war in the area and toppling our progressive regime. Our government condemns the despicable conspiracies which the reactionary circles are preparing in close coordination with world imperialism.

The brother foreign minister pointed out that our Yemeni people regard the victories which were and are being won by the heroic people of Vietnam as victories for our Yemeni people too. Brother Muti' also praised Socialist Vietnam's position toward the just causes of our Yemeni people, who are today making intensive preparations for setting up a brand new Vanguard Party.

Brother Muti' appreciated the internationalist solidarity being adopted by all progressive peoples and regimes opposed to imperialism and reaction, which is manifested today by their material and moral support for our Yemeni people, and by their participation in confronting all information distortions being contrived and transmitted by the reactionary circles, newspapers and mass media in the area and throughout the world.

Comrade (?Nguyen Tien), leader of the Vietnamese communist delegation said in reply that whatever the methods used by the imperialists today, as represented by the distribution of roles and tasks to their agent adherents in all parts of the world, they will nevertheless fail by virtue of the struggle of the liberation forces, inasmuch as the latter are the new peace-loving forces. (?He) added that the existence of the world socialist bloc, headed by the USSR, is playing a decisive part in this revolutionary process.

POLISARIO ENVOY ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR ISMA'IL

LD092136Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Habis [name indistinct], personal envoy of Muhammad 'Abd al-Aziz, POLISARIO secretary general, arrived in Aden today with a verbal message from 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, United Political Organization-National Front secretary general.

YEMEN--YAR

PRC AMBASSADOR RECEIVED BY 'ABDALLAH SALIH

JN092051Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Aug 78 JN

[Text] 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received at 1400 today the PRC ambassador in San'a'. Discussion during the meeting dealt with relations between the two friendly countries.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES CABLE FROM CEAUSESCU

JN091339Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Aug 78 JN

[Text] The brother president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces has received the following congratulatory cable:

His Excellency Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, San'a':

It pleases me on the occasion of your being elected YAR president to send you my congratulations together with my best wishes for your continued good health and happiness as well as continuous progress and prosperity for your country. I hope that the existing good relations between our two countries will prosper in the interests of peace and international cooperation.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO LIBYA--Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has stressed the need to develop cooperation with Libya so as to reinforce the bonds linking the two peoples and revolution. He made this statement today when he received (Mahmud Arasi), the new PDRY ambassador to Libya. [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD/EA]

IRAQI AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION--An Iraqi agricultural delegation, led by Dr Ismail Ibrahim al-Azzawi, member of the Higher Agricultural Council, arrived in Aden today for talks on setting up an Iraqi-Yemeni joint company and on bilateral economic relations. [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD/EA]

SAUDI, FATAH OFFICIALS MEET--At-Ta'if--The Fatah representative in the kingdom met with the ministers of interior and higher education. He briefed the interior minister on the current situation of the Palestinian revolution and discussed with the latter educational cooperation between Saudi Arabia and Fatah. [Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1210 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD]

AS-SADAT TO VISIT PARIS EN ROUTE TO U.S.

NC1008 0Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2250 GMT 9 Aug 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 August--Thursday's issue of the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH says that President Anwar as-Sadat will begin his trip to the United States to attend the Camp David tripartite summit on 4 September, after he performs the 'Id al-Fitr prayers with the people of Suez.

The paper says that en route to the United States, President as-Sadat will spend 1 night in Paris. He will meet with French President Giscard d'Estaing to brief him on the Middle East developments and his views regarding the Camp David summit.

On his way back from the United States, President as-Sadat will visit one of Europe's principal capitals.

The paper says that it has been agreed that the U.S., Egyptian and Israeli delegations to the Camp David summit will be composed of four advisers each, plus the head of the delegation and five assistants. AL-JUMHURIYAH says that the Egyptian delegation which will accompany President as-Sadat will consist of Hasan at-Tuhami, deputy prime minister in the presidential office; Hasan Kamil, chief of the President's Bureau; Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil, foreign minister; Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; and four assistants.

AL-JUMHURIYAH says that Egypt will embark on an active political campaign, including wide-scale contacts at the Arab, European and nonalined states levels, to explain Egypt's position regarding the new attempt aimed at pushing the peace process forward within the framework of Resolution 242--which concerns peace in the Middle East and to which Egypt is committed.

Quoting responsible Egyptian sources, the paper says that Egypt has decided to participate in the Camp David summit in light of new factors in the situation which will give a big boost to the achievement of a just peace in the Middle East. The sources said that these factors are summed up in U.S. President Jimmy Carter's decision to personally assume a basic role in the upcoming discussions and the U.S. readiness to play a positive role as a full partner in the peace talks.

MEDIA VOICE APPROVAL OF CAMP DAVID MEETING

AL-AHRAM Comments

NC100825Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0622 GMT 10 Aug 78 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 10 August--The newspaper AL-AHRAM today welcomes U.S. President Carter's invitation for a tripartite summit conference at Camp David. It says that this invitation is the outcome of a strong conviction on the part of the U.S. administration that the peace talks have reached a dangerous turning point, making it incompatible for the United States to continue to remain a spectator concerning peace and security in the area and in the world as a whole.

AL-AHRAM adds that Egypt was the first to warn that the U.S. role as a mere mediator in the peace contacts has been overtaken by events and developments and that the peace-making process in the Middle East now requires genuine U.S. participation.

AL-AHRAM says: Therefore, we welcome this U.S. step which has come at a time when hopes of moving Israel to adopt a position compatible with the peace efforts and its requisites have dissipated.

We view this step as an expression of the U.S. role as a full partner in the process of establishing peace in the Middle East. We also realize that this step may mark the beginning of the correct course which Israel has so far failed to follow.

Concluding its comment, AL-AHRAM says: The aim of the Camp David meeting must not be the renewal and resumption of contacts without a definite objective or results, as happened earlier. We hope that the United States will play its role as a partner and a superpower, and will demonstrate a moral and humane attitude which President Carter has been eager to affirm for the sake of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

AL-AKHBAR Comments

NC100830Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 10 Aug 78 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the title "The Prospects for Peace in the Middle East," the newspaper AL-AKHBAR expresses the view that President Carter's call for a summit conference at Camp David in the United States is a bold and brave move to extricate the peace talks from the present crisis and introduce a new opening to peace in the Middle East.

AL-AKHBAR adds: This step brings two new basic elements that are worth noting. The first element is that the United States has come in as a direct partner in the process of settling the conflict. This undoubtedly brings the United States, as a superpower, face to face with its responsibilities toward this sensitive area.

The paper points out that the U.S. involvement as a partner is a step forward and will directly help in achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. This is especially so because the United States holds a specific viewpoint which, to a large extent, is in harmony with the principle of a just settlement--which is the only possible foundation for peace in the Middle East.

The second point, AL-AKHBAR says, is that the U.S. assertion that peace in the Middle East concerns not only the Middle East region but the United States and the entire world is a frank declaration of the importance of peace and of President as-Sadat's peace initiative. President as-Sadat's initiative has been supported by all states, because they know that the key to peace in the Middle East is the elimination of the danger of another war that could have catastrophic consequences for the world.

The paper adds: Most countries, as well as the U.S. Congress, have welcomed this daring step by President Carter. It is a step which brings the problem closer to a solution. The world is now talking about Begin's position and is wondering whether he will continue to be intransigent and continue to use the pretext of Israel's security to annex territory, or realize that the true interests of Israel, the whole region, and the world at large lie in the establishment of peace, sovereignty for all states, recognition of the Palestinian entity, and an end to a long and bitter series of wars and destruction which so far have produced nothing but more hate and further complication of the problem.

[illegible] doubt that the people of the world who look at this conference as marking the end of wars and destruction in the Middle East believe that President as-Sadat, who bravely opened the door to peace, is always for peace, and that, in upholding Arab rights and in seeking the return of Arab territories, he wants a lasting peace that will continue over the years and generations, not a brittle peace that would collapse at the first crisis or storm in the area.

In conclusion, the paper wonders what will happen in the coming weeks and what the Camp David conference will yield.

Cairo Radio Comments

NC091455Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Aug 78 NC

[By Fawzi Surur]

[Excerpts] All the various Arab and world quarters have received with great interest the news about the tripartite summit conference among President as-Sadat, U.S. President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. The conference is scheduled to be convened in Camp David on 5 September.

The interest shown by the above-mentioned quarters is something understandable and logical because this conference is connected with the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The achievement of this peace at the same time signifies the need for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and for the solution of the Palestinian people's problem and the recovery of their rights over which there can be no bargaining, especially as far as their right to determining their own fate and setting up their own state on their national soil are concerned.

Perhaps it is premature to talk about the results of the Camp David conference. However, there are certain remarks and aspects which cannot be disregarded, but which can be considered new indicators as far as the achievement of the desired peace in the Middle East is concerned.

The first of these remarks and aspects is that the United States has agreed, perhaps for the first time, to play the role of the positive partner, not the role of the volunteering mediator, to get the peace efforts out of the dark labyrinths into which these efforts have been pushed by the continuing Israeli obduracy and the Tel Aviv leaders' incessant attempts to evade the issue.

This U.S. agreement to play the role of a positive partner means concentrating on the U.S. role and on what the United States can possibly do, one way or another, in putting pressure on Israel--using the very special relations which bind Washington and Tel Aviv together--and in inducing Tel Aviv to adhere to stands characterized by seriousness and a spirit of responsibility.

The question now being asked by almost everybody is: Can the Camp David conference produce results different from those which have already been produced by the individual [as heard], bilateral, and collective conferences and meetings between the parties to the conflict, particularly those that have taken place since the Egyptian peace initiative which was made some 9 months ago? Israel has consistently been the side which has undermined all the prospects for attaining the desired solution. Israel's various practices have created a gap between viewpoints and have pushed the issue to the brink of the abyss.

As far as the Camp David and any other conference is concerned, the success of any meeting held at any level depends on Israel's stance alone and on Israel's abandoning its outdated concepts of security and peace. The outcome of the Camp David conference also depends on the positive role which the U.S. administration has pledged to play in light of President Carter's new initiative. Cairo has already emphasized the need for this role to be played as a basic condition for moving forward the efforts being exerted to achieve peace and for taking these efforts out of the bottleneck into which they have been pushed by Israel's actions.

It is possible to realistically forecast the possible results of the Camp David conference in light of the desired and expected changes--changes which are expected in order to face the problems of the area and address the basic issue to achieve an overall solution to the benefit of all parties concerned.

MINISTER GHALI TO VISIT ETHIOPIA 15 SEPTEMBER

NC100654Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0645 GMT 10 Aug 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 August--The newspaper AL-AHRAM reports today that Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali is expected to visit Ethiopia on 15 September.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN LOAN FOR EGYPT--An agreement was signed in Cairo on 8 August under which Canada will give Egypt a $25 million long term loan. The loan, which will be used to meet the needs of the rural electrification authority, will be repaid over a period of 50 years, including a 10-year grace period. [Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 9 Aug 78 NC]

IRAQIS, LEBANESE NATIONALIST DELEGATION HOLD TALKS

JN091700Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 9 Aug 78 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 9 August--A meeting was held here today between delegations from the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party pan-Arab leadership and the Higher Council of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement.

During the meeting the two delegations reviewed the present Arab situation in general and that in Lebanon in particular, as well as relations with the Palestinian resistance contingents, escalating confrontation with Zionism and aborting the capitulatory settlement conspiracy.

The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation stressed the continued support of the revolution leadership in Iraq for the Palestinian resistance movement in a way that assures the continuation of its revolution and progressive course as well as drags it away from the defeatist settlement plans. The delegation also affirmed the party's keenness over the unity and fateful coherence of the Palestinian resistance contingents for achieving full victory over Zionism and imperialism.

Comrade George Hawi, head of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement delegation and assistant secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party, expressed the high appreciation of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement for the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the leadership of the 17 July Revolution for their unlimited backing and support for the movement and the Palestinian resistance. He said that the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian resistance attach great importance to the principled stands of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the 17 July Revolution toward the fateful issues. He added that the support of the party and revolution in fraternal Iraq stems from their genuine pan-Arab concern for the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, as well as their sincere desire to abort the conspiracy being concocted against the Arab nation.

AL-JUMHURIYAH ON PRISON FOR 'ARAFAT OPPONENTS

JN091022Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0825 GMT 9 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 August--Details about Prison 17, where the revolutionaries and strugglers who oppose the course of capitulation in the Palestinian arena are imprisoned, were published here today.

The newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH said that this prison, located near the Beirut Arab University, is under the personal supervision of Abu Hasan (Georgina); Abu Hajim, agento of the Syrian regime; and 'Azmi az-Za'im. The paper added that 'Arafat and his accomplices have thrown all strugglers of the Palestinian people who oppose 'Arafat into the cells of Prison 17.

The paper added that it was a special court for this prison that recently sentenced to death strugglers 'Ali Salim and Mahmud (Di'bis). They were executed after a mock trial which lasted half an hour.

DELEGATION LEAVES ON VISIT TO DJIBOUTI

JN091039Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0935 GMT 9 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 August--A technical and economic delegation led by Trade Ministry Under Secretary Muhsin 'Awdah left Baghdad this morning for Djibouti for a visit of several days.

During the visit, the delegation will discuss the scope of cooperation between Iraq and Djibouti and the means to develop this cooperation in the areas of trade, agriculture and education. In a predeparture statement 'Awdah said the purpose of the visit is to discuss Iraqi assistance to the newly independent Arab country as well as Iraq's participation in several development projects. The delegation is made up of representatives from the Ministries of Trade, Foreign Affairs, Industry and Minerals, Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, and Education.

DELEGATIONS RETURN FROM VISITS TO HAVANA

Youth Festival Delegates

JN0910llY Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 9 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 August--The Iraqi delegation to the World Youth and Student Festival returned to Baghdad early this morning. The festival, held in Havana, ended last Sunday. (Rashid Dubdub), chief of the Executive Office of the Iraqi National Student Union and head of the Iraqi delegation, said that at the festival the Iraqi delegation conveyed President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr's message to the world's progressive youth and students and President al-Bakr's greetings to the friendly Cuban people.

(Dubdub) said President al-Bakr's message had positive effects on the delegations participating in the festival. He added that delegation members participated in all the festival's activities and played a prominent role in the activities of the cultural committees. (Dubdub) said the Iraqi delegation also held bilateral talks with most of the participating delegations. During these talks the parties exchanged views on their experiences in international political issues. The Iraqi folklore group within the Iraqi delegation acquainted the participating delegations with Iraq's cultural development. (Dubdub) described the resolutions adopted by the festival as an expression of the youth's free will in confronting imperialism, Zionism and reaction. The Iraqi delegation comprised more than 150 members from the various popular and cultural sectors.

Naim Haddad, Delegates

JN051343Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 August--Na'im Haddad, member of the Ba'th Party National Command and Revolution Command Council [RCC] member, returned to Baghdad today after heading Iraq's delegation to the celebrations marking Cuba's national day. While in Havana, Haddad conveyed a message to President Fidel Castro from President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr. He also conveyed the greetings and heartfelt congratulations of RCC Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn to President Castro and to the friendly Cuban people.

POLISH TRANSPORTATION MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES

JN080846Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 8 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 8 August--Andrezej Markowski, under secretary of the Polish Ministry of Transportation, arrived in Baghdad early today at the head of a delegation on a visit of several days to Iraq. While in Iraq, the Polish delegation will hold talks with officials in the Ministry of Transport aimed at consolidating cooperation and exchanging know-how between the two countries in the field of transport.

AMMAN RADIO: NOT ALL ESSENTIAL PARTIES INVITED BY U.S.

JN092239Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Aug 78 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The U.S. White House announced yesterday that President Jimmy Carter has invited the Egyptian president and the Israeli prime minister to a meeting in Camp David on 5 September. The U.S. President took this step because the peace initiative in the Middle East is stagnating and the gap between Egypt and Israel is widening. Although responsible U.S. sources do not expect the Camp David summit to lead to a settlement, they hope to narrow the gap of differences between President as-Sadat and Menahem Begin.

Last night U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance announced that his country will be a full partner in the search for a Middle East settlement. Although some observers view the new situation announced by Vance as appeasement for President as-Sadat and a basic U.S. concession, the truth is quite different. Vance has said not that the United States will be a full partner in the negotiations, but in the search for a settlement--no more and no less. The optimism with which Vance's visit to Egypt and Israel was surrounded at this stage and its results--as expressed in the invitation to the Camp David meeting, with a U.S. pledge not to submit any proposals from its side, or put any pressure on Israel--clearly indicate that the real aim of the recent U.S. move was only to call for another meeting between the Egyptian and Israeli leaders. This seems to be the last arrow in the U.S. bow.

As the facts of the Arab-Israeli conflict have not changed, except in the interest of the Zionist enemy during the past stage; as the United States clings to its stands of not exerting pressure on Israel, not submitting definite proposals and not turning into a full partner in the negotiations, except in the sense of arranging another meeting here or there; and as Israel is more persistent than ever on sticking to the two matters of territories and sovereignty, with constant denial of the firm, legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, it is difficult to make progress toward a comprehensive peace in the region. This is the case especially because the parties that are supposed to be concerned with achieving a just and overall peace are totally isolated from the efforts being exerted at the current stage.

In order for us to have hope in the possibility of making progress toward a true and comprehensive peace, the United States should have called for a summit conference that comprises all the parties concerned with the Middle East dispute, including the Soviet Union and the EEC, in addition to the principal Arab parties. It should not call for a meeting between the Egyptian head of state and the prime minister of Israel, following clear U.S. hints that this meeting will not produce a settlement of the Middle East dispute. Hence we must admit that the United States is trying to keep President as-Sadat's initiative alive by occasionally supporting it with hopes, at a time when Israel exploits this game to perpetuate the occupation and consolidate its hostile presence in the occupied Arab territories.

After 5 September another search will be started for another way out of the impasse so that the initiative will not die and so that Israel may be reassured that all the things taking place help it achieve its aggressive and expansionist interests in the Arab region.

AL-HUSS, BUTRUS ON 9 AUGUST CABINET MEETING

NC091558Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Aug 78 NC

[Excerpts] The cabinet held its weekly session at 1130 today under the chairmanship of President Ilyas Sarkis and in the presence of the prime minister, Dr Salim al-Huss, and the other ministers.

The meeting lasted until 1400. At the end of the meeting the secretary general of the cabinet, Dr 'Umar Missayki, made the following official statement:

The cabinet has agreed on the following:

The resignation request of Brig Gen Ahmad al-Hajj, director general of the Internal Security Forces, is rejected.

The appointment of Col Michel Abu Khalil as general inspector of the Internal Security Forces.

The appointment of Col Mahmud Abu Dargham as commander of the Judiciary Police.

The appointment of Col 'Ali al-Husayni as commander of the Internal Security Forces Institute.

The confirmation of Col Nakhlah Mughabghab as commander of the Gendarmerie.

Upon the conclusion of the cabinet session, Prime Minister Salim al-Huss made the following statement:

Today, the cabinet session was devoted to a discussion of the general security situation in the country, particularly in Beirut. The debates centered on some proposals dealing with some security measures which are expected to alleviate the security crisis.

In its meeting this morning, the cabinet also discussed the position of the military unit which was headed for the south. On this issue we hope to adopt a stand in the near future.

The prime minister was asked: We have learned that there were meetings which preceded the cabinet session. Can you tell us about the atmosphere of these meetings?

The prime minister replied: Naturally, working meetings preceded the cabinet session, as is the case every Wednesday when there is a cabinet session. Prime Minister al-Huss added: There were working meetings to discuss the topics which were submitted for consideration during the cabinet session, as has been customary.

Asked about the nature of his meeting with Deputy Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and whether an agreement has been reached during this meeting on certain steps to maintain security or to alleviate the tension, his excellency replied: I have already said that in the cabinet we discussed the arrangements which are expected, we hope, to alleviate the security crisis in the capital.

Asked finally whether it is true that there is a new security plan, as was mentioned in today's papers, his excellency replied: I have nothing to add. I have said that there are security arrangements which are being studied.

The following dialog took place with the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Fu'ad Butrus:

He was asked: Can you tell us about the discussions on the situation in the south during the cabinet session today?

Minister Butrus replied: The discussions which dealt with the south today fall within the context of the discussions which we have been holding for some time. The subject of the south is a leading one in addition to other topics which are no less important. However, the subject of the south is, in my opinion, a test for the United Nations and some of the big powers, and for Lebanon in particular and for the ability of all of these parties to overcome some difficulties and to put into effect the concept of logic and justice.

He was asked: Did you discuss the possibility of asking the UN Security Council to meet in order to discuss the problem of the south? He replied: At this stage, we have not yet reached what might be called final decisions in this respect. However, anything concerning the south is valid if it will produce the desired results.

AL-JUMAYYIL ANSWERS SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

NC0917377 Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1415 GMT 9 Aug 78 NC

[Excerpts] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil commented on the statement made by Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam after his visit to Zgharta, particularly the part on Syria's pan-Arab and patriotic responsibilities in Lebanon regarding which it will not ask for anybody's permission. He said: Syria's entry into Lebanon was in response to the wishes of the Lebanese and not in spite of them. We were those who agreed to the entry of the Syrian forces into our areas, and we let them enter even our houses. This is the best reply to all the accusations leveled against us concerning partition and our dealing with people abroad.

Is it logical for us, who have paved the way for the Syrian forces to be near our homes, to be dealing with others or desiring partition as they allege?

Al-Jumayyil said: In spite of the claims, accusations and justifications emanating daily from the Syrian information media, I am convinced that the Syrian officials are well aware of the harm which has befallen Syria as a result of the magnitude of the calamities which befell the Lebanese at the hands of the Syrian forces. It is also to be regretted that the Lebanese, nowadays, are guarding themselves against the Syrians, while also guarding themselves against the Palestinians.

I am now almost apprehensive lest the situation between the Lebanese and the Syrians becomes similar to the one between the Lebanese and the Palestinians if the Syrian officials do not return to the policy line which they pursued when the Syrian forces entered Lebanon.

Al-Jumayyil added: I cite a statement made by Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to a foreign magazine in which he says: A large number of Lebanese households include Syrian wives, while a large number of Syrian households include Lebanese wives. Al-Jumayyil said: If this phenomenon is characteristic of Lebanon and Syria, then no hate and grudges should exist between the two countries and peoples. This is so because hate and grudges will affect homes in Lebanon and Syria at the same time.

LEBANESE NATIONALIST COUNCIL ISSUES STATEMENT ON SOUTH

JN091934Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 9 August--The Central Political Council of the Nationalist Movement has warned that the Lebanese authority's insistence on dealing with the matter of the Lebanese Army's entry into the south by making concessions by means of U.S. diplomacy will expose the national safety of Lebanon and the destiny of its south to grave dangers.

In a statement issued tonight following its meeting, the council said that the authority's continued refusal to adopt the policy put forward and always called for by the Nationalist Movement regarding the issue of the south aggravates these dangers. It also pointed out that the escalation of the security difficulties by the Phalangist-Sham'unist-rightist alliance, as well as the clashes and haphazard shelling, aim at stepping up fighting and placing the whole country once again on the verge of civil war.

COLONEL AL-HAJJ TO TAKE SECURITY PLAN TO SYRIA

NC091623Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1415 GMT 9 Aug 78 NC

[Text] Meetings were held today at the Presidential Palace in order to study the details of the new security plan. The meetings, which were headed by President Ilyas Sarkis, included the prime minister, the defense minister, the commanders of the Lebanese Army and the Arab Deterrent Forces, deputy Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and Mr Dany Sham'un.

It was decided to send Staff Col Ahmad al-Hajj to Damascus this evening or tomorrow, in order to inform the Syrian officials about the contents of this plan.

The palace circles refused to divulge the contents of this plan. It was noted, however, that discussions centered on finding a formula which will insure the withdrawal of the Syrian forces from the eastern areas of Beirut.

BEIRUT RADIO REPORT ON SECURITY SITUATION 9 AUGUST

NC091930Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Aug 78 NC

[Text] An official source at the Command of the Arab Deterrent Forces has issued the following statement on today's security situation:

The obviously calm security situation in Beirut and its suburbs was marred only by some intermittent sniper fire which caused no material damage or losses in lives.

There was almost normal traffic movement in the main areas all day today. The Arab Deterrent Forces Command is taking a number of security measures to consolidate this situation and consequently restore life to normal.

LEBANESE FORCES COMMAND ASKS ITS UNITS TO CEASE FIRE

NC091942Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 9 Aug 78 NC

[Text] The Fifth Branch of the Lebanese Forces Command has issued the following statement:

The Lebanese Forces Command requests [tatlubu] all its units to cease fire on all fronts. It also asks its units in Al-Ashrafiyah area not to carry weapons in public beginning at 2300 today.

[illegible] ON IMPLEMENTING SECURITY PLAN IN BEIRUT

NC100705Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 10 Aug 78 NC

[Text] The security situation is noticeably relaxed in the capital this morning following a relatively calm night during which there was only sporadic firing in the southern suburbs.

According to security reports, implementation of the arrangements agreed upon yesterday among the concerned quarters began early this morning in Al-Ashrafiyah. The implementation of the arrangements will continue gradually and according to the plan agreed upon.

Following the meetings and contacts at the Presidential Palace yesterday, Col Sami al-Khatib, commander of the Arab Deterrent Forces, stated that arrangements were being taken in the interest of stability and security which will be implemented very soon. Other measures will be taken in preparation for an overall and comprehensive solution.

This morning the citizens began to feel reassured after work began on removing the armed elements from the areas which were scenes of tension in the past few days.

As for the situation in the south, political quarters also expect an imminent relaxation following the diplomatic contacts held in the past 48 hours with the concerned international quarters.

Voice of Lebanon Report

NC100819Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0715 GMT 10 Aug 78 NC

[Text] The Arab Deterrent Forces Command is continuing to implement the security plan drawn up for Al-Ashrafiyah and the capital in accordance with the arrangements agreed upon at the Presidential Palace in B'abda and at the meeting yesterday at the headquarters of the Arab Deterrent Forces attended by Col Sami al-Khatib, Deputy Amin al-Jumayyil and Dany Sham'un.

The implementation of the plan began at 0430 today. Calm began to prevail and the roads were opened. Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, Dany Sham'un and the director of the Al-Ashrifiyah area, Jean Nazir, supervised the implementation of the plan.

Deterrent Forces Regroup

NC101049Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 10 Aug 78 NC

[Text] The Arab Deterrent Forces Command has issued the following communique: Within the framework of routine military arrangements, the Arab Deterrent Forces Command today regrouped its forces in Al-Ashrafiyah for security reasons dictated by the current military situation.

Up to the time this communique was released, Beirut has been the scene of total calm which has not been disturbed by any security incidents. During the night there was some sniping in 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and At-Tayyunah. Some RPG's were also fired. No casualties were reported.

LEBANESE FRONT LEADER ON COMING TRIPARTITE MEETING

JN1007145Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 10 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Kamal Shatila, leader of the Lebanese Patriotic Front, has urged all those who continue to wager on the U.S. solution in the area to reconsider.

Commenting on the coming U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian tripartite meeting, Shatila said: All signs indicate that it is unlikely that the Americans will put pressure on Israel or prevent it from continuing its expansionist policy. He said that despite As-Sadat's actions which have led to the dismemberment of Arab solidarity--his recognition of Israel and his deviation from the Arab course--the Americans have only given him pledges while giving Israel support.

Shatila called for supporting Syria, which alone is standing fast on the frontline with Israel as a result of the paralyzation of the Egyptian front.

In conclusion Shatila said that the PLO needs support in order to escalate its fedayeen operations deep in the occupied territories.

LEBANESE PSP LEADER CONDEMNS RIGHTISTS, LAUDS SYRIA

JN0913332Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 9 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Parry [PSP], has declared that the agents Sa'd Haddad and Sami Shidyaq should be stopped from going further. He also said that the Sham'unist and Phalangist gangs are getting arms via the port of Juniyah from the various parties involved in the conspiracy against Lebanon, especially Israel.

In a statement published in the Syrian Daily ATH-THAWRAH today, Junblatt said that the As-Sadat regime has joined Israel in the conspiracy against Lebanon. He affirmed that the Egyptian ruler wants to divert attention from what is taking place in the area, especially the Egyptian-Israeli talks, which aim at the conclusion of a separate bilateral agreement with the Zionist enemy, and also from the events taking place in Egypt itself.

The PSP leader also affirmed that Israel, Egypt and the agents in Lebanon are all involved in the conspiracy. He explained that the Christian layman in Lebanon supports the honest patriotic forces in Lebanon and that the group of agents cannot claim that it represents this layman. Junblatt added: The Lebanese people know that their primary interests lie in their Arab affiliation and not in standing under the Israeli banner.

Junblatt called upon the Lebanese Nationalist Forces to stand together to foil the partition plan and to defeat the supporters of this plan, who are the gangs conspiring against Lebanon. He said the Arab Deterrent Forces are needed in Lebanon until all matters are settled.

Referring to Arab and international pressure on Syria because of its brave stand in rejecting the proposed settlement plans in the Arab area, Junblatt said this Syrian stand is obstructing all conspiratorial plans.

LIBYA

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH PRC

For details of the visit to the PRC by a Libyan delegation headed by Foreign Minister at-Turayki and the text of the joint communique issued establishing diplomatic relations, see the International Affairs section of the 9 August issue of the People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT.

LIBYAN-PRC COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED IN PEKING

LD100950Y Tripoli JANA in English 0855 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Peking, 10 August, JANA--The Libyan Arab and Chinese sides yesterday signed two bilateral cooperation agreements. The first agreement deals with scientific, technical, technological and economic cooperation, the second with trade exchange between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the People's Republic of China.

The signatories were Dr. 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, the foreign secretary, on the Jamahiriyah's side and Mr Huang Hua, the foreign minister, on China's side.

The two agreements and the joint communique were signed at the Guest Palace in Peking yesterday before Staff-Major Jallud's departure for the Chinese city of Hangchow.

TUNISIA

L'ACTION ON UPCOMING CARTER, BEGIN, AS-SADAT TALKS

LD091520Y Tunis TAP in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] Tunis--L'ACTION, the French language organ of the Tunisian Destourian Party, deals with the Middle East issue in its editorial today in light of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's tour of some countries in the area. The paper says that the United States will try to find a common ground from which both the Egyptians and Israelis would like to start their negotiations on existing differences in particular. It seems that following the announcement of the tripartite summit between As-Sadat, Carter and Begin on 5 September, Washington will work to study the issues of establishing peace from all aspects including the Palestinian element.

BOURGUIBA PLEASED, LEAVES AMERICAN HOSPITAL IN PARIS

LD092252Y Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] President Bourguiba left the American Hospital in Paris today where he underwent various tests and observation. The results of these have been very satisfactory. The president will spend some time at the Trianon in Versailles, where the atmosphere is suitable for his daily walks. After that he will return to Tunisia and will attend celebrations marking his 75th birthday in Munastir. These have been postponed for a month.

The president was pleased with the state of his health when he left the American Hospital in Paris. He said he is constantly thinking of the Tunisian people, who will be very pleased to see him soon again.

L'ACTION ATTACKS PLAN TO DEFEND TRADE UNIONISTS

LD090947Y Tunis L'ACTION in French 1 Aug 78 pp 1, 5 LD

[Moncef Chihi article: "No Tutelage and Neocolonialism"]

[Text] The International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions has recently appointed Mr Abdessamad ben Abdallah, an Algerian national, head of a group of Arab and European lawyers to "help to defend Tunisian trade unionists." Trade union central organizations in fraternal and friendly countries have not spared active support for this initiative. Dubious alliances have been formed with this view in mind. However, they have been unable to conceal either the real thread connecting them or the real intentions motivating them.

But it should be explained first of all that according to information on Mr ben Abdallah's appointment as head of the group emanating from various sources, the lawyer in question had already participated in Ahmed ben Salah's defense in 1970; as if this entitled him to defend any one he wants to defend anywhere in Tunisia. It turns out, however, that our informants have not obtained their information at the right sources--ben Abdallah has never defended anyone in Tunisia: neither ben Sallah nor anyone else. And if he should now feel that he would like to do so, there are in Tunisia competent legal authorities which should first be approached and which freely decide in accordance with the country's laws how an initiative of this kind should be dealt with.

However, it should be recalled that, even though he is only a lawyer, Mr ben Abdallah has thought fit to sit in judgment on Tunisia and has lost no opportunity to show how "kindly" he is disposed toward it.

As for the other Arab lawyer members of the group, let us ask them just one short question--have these star performers even raised their voice in their own countries in the defense of the right to strike and other trade union freedoms or demanded that these rights be granted? You could well have the impression that the group has turned its attention to the wrong country, for which of the Arab countries from which these lawyers hail could boast of social laws as progressive as those prevailing in Tunisia? Which of them could state that within the borders of his country trade union freedoms or even freedoms in general are as effectively protected by law and exercised by its citizens as in Tunisia? Definitely none. In other words, they would be better advised to defend freedoms in countries where they are violated rather than in a country where they do exist.

As for the [French] General Labor Confederation [CGT] and other trade union organizations which conceal obvious imperialist inclinations under cover of progressiveness, we invite them to consider the following excerpt from the 1 August 1972 Tunisian-French legal convention. In fact, this is what article 44 states:

First, to insure their defense in courts dealing with common law cases, Tunisian nationals in France and French nationals in Tunisia can ask to be represented, if they deem this necessary, by a lawyer from their own country.

And, second, such a lawyer must be allowed to appear in court by the president of the relevant legal system and must be attended by a lawyer called to the bar of the country involved.

That is all, no other instance of defense has been provided for.

We realize that these lawyers, the trade unions which manipulate them and the newspapers eager to act as their spokesmen are sworn enemies of a regime which has played havoc with their beliefs, upset their concepts and given the lie in the clearest manner possible to their theses and the ideology which these theses convey.

We say to them just as we have told others that the era of tutelage is decidedly over and that neocolonialism will not be accepted in Tunisia. We realize too well the value of freedom for which we have paid so dearly to allow anyone to violate our sovereignty or even try to do so. Voices from beyond the grave, with a badly tainted past, which seem to be rising again from their ashes will find no echo in independent Tunisia. Furthermore, in view of the high standard of lawyers in our country, their moral integrity and their independence, Tunisia needs no help, whether friendly or otherwise, in this sphere. With reference to this, it is worth reminding those who may have forgotten this fact that as far as the Arab world is concerned Tunisia shines not only because of its athletes' performance in Argentina and Algiers. Through their competence and influence, they have continually given support to these fraternal countries--a support these countries themselves have called "valuable."

Tunisia, which has always refrained from interfering in other countries' affairs, will never let anyone dictate either how it should behave or how it should manage its own affairs.

Tunisia is free and will always remain free, whether all its detractors like it or not.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO LEADER REAFFIRMS CONDITION FOR SETTLEMENT

FL091224Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Aug 78 FL

[Text] Mahafud Larosi, interior minister and member of the Command Council of the Revolution and Executive Committee of the POLISARIO Front, has reiterated in Havana that there will be no settlement on the Western Sahara problem if there is no recognition of the Saharan people's rights. At a press conference held at the headquarters of the Afro-Asian-Latin American Peoples Solidarity Organization (AALAPSO), Larosi asserted that respect for the rights of his people is an indispensable condition to interpret as positive the position of the new Mauritanian Government.

He said that the Moroccan reactionaries have been mobilizing large numbers of military forces in territories near Mauritania after that country requested the presence of French troops in a presumably defensive strategy. The Saharan interior minister added that the aim of the aggression on his country is to create tension and facilitate colonialist penetration in Africa. He added that in this France is playing the role of imperialist substitute for the United States in the wake of the Yankee setback in Vietnam.

BEGIN MEETS U.S. ENVOY QUANDT, REMARKS ON MEETING

TA091745Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 9 Aug 78 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] At his office in the Qirya [military headquarters] in Tel Aviv, the prime minister hosted U.S. delegate William Quandt, who reported to the prime minister, his deputy and the foreign and defense ministers on Vance's talks with President as-Sadat in Alexandria. This meeting ended a few minutes ago and we will now go over to the broadcasting van to our correspondent Sara Frankel to hear remarks made at the end of the meeting by Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

[Begin--recorded] Well, Mr Quandt came here and reported to us, at the request of the secretary of state, important information on the talks with the Egyptian president in Alexandria. I will report this to the government at the special session to be held tomorrow morning. [Begin starts speaking in English and Sara Frankel takes over]

[Frankel--live] Later, the prime minister said that the 3 weeks left until the meeting at Camp David will be devoted to a thorough preparation for the talks. The prime minister emphasized the importance of the meeting and hence the earnestness involved in preparing for the talks. Asked whether Secretary of State Vance will visit Israel prior to this meeting, the prime minister said that Mr Quandt had not mentioned this. It is also not known whether there will be other meetings between Israelis and Egyptians before the tripartite meeting. In fact, the prime minister did not elaborate on the content of the talks with Mr Quandt, and when asked how he would define the subjects on which they spoke, Begin answered: important subjects. I will now hand the microphone over to Dan Eshel, who will give a translation of the remarks the prime minister made in English.

[Eshel--live] Well, what transpires from the prime minister's remarks is that the most important thing he learned from Mr Quandt is that President as-Sadat consented to participate in the meeting at Camp David. As of tomorrow there are only 3 weeks left before the meeting, and these, according to the prime minister, will be devoted to talks with advisers to prepare for the meeting at Camp David. Nevertheless, the prime minister remarked that he will not interrupt his vacation except for tomorrow's cabinet meeting, at which he will report to the ministers on what is expected from the tripartite meeting. Mr Begin said Mr Quandt had not brought anything he had not already known about, but when he was asked what he expects from the meeting at Camp David he replied that he hopes for a breakthrough and continued efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East. Mr Begin emphasized his hope that nothing will change in the 3 weeks left before the meeting at Camp David.

More on Remarks

TA091930Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Aug 78 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin announced today that the Israeli delegation to the tripartite meeting at Camp David will depart on 3 September. Early in the evening Mr Begin interrupted his vacation to meet with William Quandt, assistant to U.S. National Security Adviser Brzezinski, at his office in Tel Aviv.

Quandt arrived from Alexandria to report on the talks between Secretary of State Vance and President as-Sadat. At the end of the meeting Mr Begin said that Mr Quandt had given important information on Vance's talks in Egypt. The prime minister also said he does not expect President Carter to submit a proposal for a declaration of principles at the Camp David meeting and that he hopes for a breakthrough and the continuation of the peace process. At the end of the meeting with Mr Quandt the prime minister answered questions by reporters, including those of our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram. [begin videotape]

[Question] Will the government need to make decisions on certain subjects tomorrow, and on what subjects, if it is possible to know?

[Answer] Certainly not tomorrow. However, in the coming 3 weeks we will hold meetings and consultations, cabinet meetings and meetings with our experts. We are going to prepare very earnestly for this meeting, which is by nature very earnest.

[Question] When you say to prepare earnestly, what do you mean? On what subjects?

[Answer] On all subjects involved in the peace-making process in the Middle East. It is surely clear to you, gentlemen, that this is a meeting which we greatly appreciate. It is important--it is the first time such a meeting will be held. There are problems, documents and proofs, and all these should be prepared. And, mainly, we should simply think.

[Question] Are you stopping your vacation, sir?

[Answer] No. I have interrupted it now and I will be at tomorrow's cabinet meeting, but I will return to my vacation after the cabinet meeting. I hope I will be able to finish it without further breaks. [end videotape]

BEGIN COMMENTS AFTER SPECIAL CABINET SESSION

TA101034Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 10 Aug 78 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin said at the end of today's special cabinet session that the cabinet will have to adopt resolutions and that a lengthy political discussion would be taking place in the cabinet during the next 3 weeks. We shall examine every document that has to do with the conference, the prime minister said. This is our duty.

In answer to a question he said: Our peace plan is good.

On As-Sadat's statement, which implies that he is going to the meeting only because Carter invited him and not in order to meet Begin, the prime minister said: President as-Sadat is entitled to speak in his own style, but we know that he read the invitation sent to him by President Carter, and there it explicitly states that the meeting will be a tripartite one. President as-Sadat gave his consent to such a meeting at once, a fact to which the U.S. secretary of state testified on reaching Washington.

Regarding allegations published in Washington that the United States is hastening the meeting due to a danger of war in the region, Mr Begin said: I do not think that there is a basis for such reports. We shall hear the reasonings of the opposite party, but threats will not frighten us. They have no influence on reality.

Our political correspondent reports that the cabinet meeting ended a short while ago. It lasted for 2 hours, and at its conclusion the prime minister returned to his vacation retreat. Another weekly cabinet session will be held next Monday, because of the 9th of Av fast [commemorating destruction of the temple] which occurs next Sunday. The Monday session will be chaired by the deputy prime minister, Prof Yiga'el Yadin.

AMBASSADOR DINITZ INTERVIEWED ON TRIPARTITE MEETING

TA092201Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1930 GMT 9 Aug 78 TA

[Interview with Israel's ambassador to the United States, Simha Dinitz, in the framework of the weekly Moqed program by Elimelekh Ram, Nahman Shay and Ehud Ya'ari--videotaped at the television studio]

[Excerpt] [Ram] Mr Dinitz, what do the Americans aim for in the impending summit at Camp David?

[Dinitz] I think their major objective is to give renewed momentum to the stalled negotiations. I think there is no U.S. interest more important or more major than to promote the peace process. Therefore, in my opinion, the summit is first and foremost intended to give an impetus and to create the openmindedness required for the continuation of the negotiations.

[Ram] Is the summit a final step, a step without any other choice, a step being turned to in the absence of any other alternative?

[Dinitz] I prefer to regard no political step as a final step. I think this is an important, decisive, earnest step, but I would not define it or any other step as final, since such a step is inevitably followed only by very grave alternatives. Therefore I would like to view every step as one step forward and not as a final step.

[Ya'ari] Both As-Sadat and Vance, in yesterday's press conference in Alexandria, defined the United States as a full partner as of now. There were differences in their definitions, indeed, but what does a full partner mean? A party to the negotiations or also a party to the agreement?

[Dinitz] This is a good question, since this term was used by As-Sadat several times. As you well know, he has tried all through the recent period of negotiations to push the United States into what he calls full partnership. But this is a question of definition. In my opinion, a full partner, as defined by Vance and others, means that the United States takes an active part in the process of talks and negotiations. This certainly does not mean a full partner or a party to the agreement, since--this may come as a surprise--we are not at war with the United States. We are at war with a few neighboring Arab countries, and it is with them that we have to reach peace treaties and not with the United States.

[Ram] Mr Dinitz, a full partner means more than a mediator.

[Dinitz] I would not be tied by definitions here. I think that the underlying principle of U.S. policy is not to enter definitions of its own and not to come out with a play of its own. This would not be a sophisticated thing for the Americans to do. Why should it encourage the criticism, the complaints and the reservations that the parties would surely have if it came out with its own plan? This does not mean, however, that in the course of the negotiations the United States will not make its own proposals or suggestions as it has done in the past. This in itself constitutes partnership in the process.

[Ya'ari] Mr Dinitz, you defined the goal of this summit as giving renewed momentum to the negotiations, and President Carter writes to the heads of the two countries that a new framework should be sought at Camp David. Where does this lead? Does this mean that a declaration of principles will again be talked of?

[Dinitz] First, I think it is important to stress that he did not say a new framework, if my memory does not betray me. He said: a framework. I would not read this to mean a declaration of principles exactly, or this or that formula. I think that in the course of the talks the Americans will surely try to find a common denominator between the parties, as they have done in the past. However, we have no signs at the moment that it will be exactly a declaration of principles on which the talks will focus.

[Ya'ari] The very fact that Carter determined in advance that the objective of the summit is to reach a formula means that if no framework is achieved at Camp David the summit is destined to fail right from the beginning. Carter set this objective in advance and in public.

[Dinitz] I think that in order to prevent such an interpretation the definition was that of a framework and not what kind of a framework. Anything agreed on by parties is a framework. It is also possible to agree that a framework is a series of principles that should be negotiated. In fact, Resolution 242 is a framework. So, I would not read into it anything beyond the bare statement.

[Ram] But when you talk of a framework, when a framework is discussed, does this mean that substance is not dealt with?

[Dinitz] I would not infer this either. First, as you well know, in the two last meetings, both in the meetings Dayan held in Washington and in the meetings he held at Leeds, the discussions were substantive. This approach was welcomed by the United States. Nonetheless, we have never thought, nor should it be thought, that the problems of framework disappeared due to the substantive discussions. I therefore assume--and this is all speculation; we do not have any information--that the discussions at the summit conference will be an amalagamation of matters of principle [or framework] and matters of substance.

[Ram] Mr Dinitz, you said before that we should not exclude the possibility that the United States may bring new ordeas or new thoughts. Is this what the United States may bring or might the Americans, at the moment of crisis, also produce a plan of their own?

[Dinitz] I want to correct you a little first. I said that in the course of the talks the Americans will raise thoughts and ideas. This does not mean that they will present them as U.S. ideas or plans. I want to mention, for example, that on the eve of the convening of the Political Committee in Jerusalem--a committee that to our regret died--it was the Americans who, thanks to their procedural proposal, succeeded in bringing about an agreement on the agenda. In other words, there are cases when a U.S. contribution is positive. I think that two basic approaches should be distinguished here. A U.S. contribution in the course of deliberations, a contribution with regard to wording, advice, ideas and so on, is something that has been practiced in the past and to which we have never objected. However, a consolidated U.S. plan to be imposed on the parties, a plan meant to replace negotiations and not help them, a plan coming in place of negotiations and not meant to encourage the negotiating process between the parties, is something that we do not view positively. I do not think the Americans would be happy to do this either.

[Ram] Are you saying this is impossible?

[Dinitz] It is impossible to exclude any possibility in policy. But if you ask me whether this is a foreseeable or positive step, whether I think it will be adopted by the Americans and we would view it as a contribution to the promotion of the peace process, my answer is negative.

[Ya'ari] In any case, you assume that As-Sadat agreed to come to Camp David without being promised in advance of any action on the President's part during the negotiations?

[Dinitz] I was not present at the talks in Cairo. You were in Cairo, I was not. I surely was not present at the recent talks with the U.S. secretary of state. I cannot make any declarations in his name. As far as we know and as we understand, we were not bound to give any preconditions or agreement before this meeting at Camp David. This approach of ours, by the way, this approach of no preconditions, was acceptable to the Americans throughout.

[Ya'ari] I would put the question differently. Has it happened, since As-Sadat's initiative, that in intimate contacts between the Egyptians and Americans they have surprised us with things that they have concluded between themselves and which we have learned of only later?

[Dinitz] I do not know of anything like this.

[Ya'ari] There have been no such things?

[Dinitz] No, I do not know of such things. If there were, it would be a surprise to us because we do not know about them.

[Shay] Mr Dinitz, among the reasons that can be listed for Carter's initiative is the deteriorating taking place in his position or prestige in U.S. public opinion. Do you think he is ready to extricate himself from this reduction in his prestige, and what will happen if this summit fails?

[Dinitz] I am not sure if this was the reason, major or minor [for convening the summit]. There are certain facts that hold true for public polls and I would not like to dwell here on Carter's popularity. I do not think this is my business. There is no doubt that if the summit conference succeeds, this will greatly add to his prestige. If not, he is surely undertaking a certain risk.

[Shay] Do you feel that the Americans are already preparing a contingency plan, an alternative, in the event of a deadlock at Camp David too?

[Dinitz] Look, it is hard to predict and guess. The U.S. secretary of state is only now landing in Washington. I assume he has not yet even given a full report to the U.S. President about the talks in Jerusalem and Alexandria. The entire summit conference is being prepared now and will surely be preceded by numerous discussions. To think now of a contingency plan is premature. However, we do not know if they are thinking of this.

[Ram] Mr Dinitz, are you a party to the opinion that the United States is in fact coordinating positions with Egypt at the expense of Israel? If not, how has this erosion [in Israeli-U.S. relations] been created?

[Dinitz] We do not have proof of this. There must be much truth in claims that the United States is coordinating positions with Egypt, but the United States is also coordinating positions with Israel. The job of a mediator is to coordinate positions. However, I have said and I repeat that we do not know so far of any U.S. attempt to trick us, of its telling us one thing and concluding another with the Arabs.

PERES ON CARTER INITIATIVE, WAY TO REACH SETTLEMENT

TA091842Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 9 Aug 78 TA

[Text] The head of the Labor Party welcomed President Carter's initiative, saying this is an important opportunity to resume the peace negotiations. He wished the prime minister success in this important test.

He remarked, however, that the Labor Party is of the opinion that the best way to reach a settlement is to draw a map of the Sinai and work out a proposal on principles regarding Judaea and Samaria. Detailed negotiations should be conducted with Jordan and with the representatives of the Palestinians in Judaea and Samaria, Peres said. He spoke at a meeting of the Labor Party Bureau.

YEDI'OT: RABIN SUGGESTED TRIPARTITE MEETING PREVIOUSLY

TA091023Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 9 Aug 78 p 2 TA

[By YEDI'OT AHARONOT correspondent]

[Text] The British newspaper JEWISH CHRONICLE last week highly publicized the 6-article peace plan drawn up by former Prime Minister Yizhaq Rabin. Rabin's peace plan was first published in YEDI'OT AHARONOT 2 weeks ago.

For the time being, a source at the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv has refused to confirm or deny the claim that the idea of the triangular meeting between Carter, as-Sadat and Begin was taken from an article published by Rabin in last Friday's issue of YEDI'OT AHARONOT. According to the source, "many ideas float around." On Friday, Rabin wrote in our paper that in order to save the peace process, "a dramatic move" was necessary, and he proposed holding the tripartite meeting in order to advance the peace negotiations.

In an article published last week in London, Rabin expressed the view that there is no way to bridge the U.S., Egyptian and Israeli plans and he proposed his own plan. The basis for that plan is carried in our article [apparent drop by YEDI'OT] 242, on condition that Egypt commit itself to continue the separate talks with Israel toward signing a separate peace plan, if Jordan and other Arab countries refuse to sign.

COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER WILNER INTERVIEWED BY NEPSZABADSAG

LD081955Y Budapest MTI in English 1600 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 8 (MTI)--NEPSZABADSAG carries Tuesday an interview with Me'ir Wilner, general secretary of the Israeli Communist Party, who is spending holidays in Hungary.

In context with timely Middle East problems, the Israeli CP leader said: "American imperialism wants to establish a comprehensive political-military bloc consisting of reactionary regimes of the Middle East, Persian Gulf and part of Africa. It would like this bloc to contain Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Iran. As-Sadat and Begin are enthusiastically backing the Washington scheme, which attaches only secondary importance to the question of the occupied Arab lands and subordinates the solution of the Israeli-Arab conflict to its strategic aims. As-Sadat is aware that every realistic approach is far from the Begin government and that he is preparing for a new war, and yet he (the Egyptian leader) is continuing talks with Begin. Why: Because his aim is not to solve the complex conflict, the problem of the Palestinians, but to attain some separate bargain that would render possible the realization of Washington's well-considered designs of creating a pro-imperialist bloc aimed against the progressive governments of the region, the Soviet Union and socialist countries. He revealed his real intention when, denying his own Jerusalem proposals, he came forward with new, defeatist suggestions. By their evidence, he completely overlooks the Palestine Liberation Organization, the only rightful representative of the Palestinian Arab people. Instead of urging the establishment of a Palestine state, he suggests that Cisjordan [Israeli side of the Jordan River] should be under Jordan's control, while the Gaza region under that of Egypt."

The Israeli Communist Party's stand on the issue, pointed our Me'ir, is as follows: "It would be illusory to think that peace can be attained without the Palestinian people and its representative, PLO. Likewise, it is illusory to think that the Soviet Union can be left out of the process of settlement. No effort should be spared for reconvening the Geneva conference with the inclusion of all interested sides including the PLO. Otherwise the imperialist intricacies will go on. Our party's slogan continues to be: Not against Arab peoples together with imperialism, but against imperialism with Arab peoples."

In connection with Begin's line, the general secretary said, "Begin's line does not enjoy the support of the Israeli majority, not even that of parliament. The deportment of the extremely fanatic head of government has led to some American-Israeli conflict, though their true ambitions coincide. It is possible that even Washington is desirous now of the removal of the fanatic Israeli prime minister. Such a change, however, would not solve anything, because even his prospective successors do not have any rational alternative. The policy of occupation and expansion has a catastrophic affect on the Israeli economy and the living standards of workers there. There is a big inflation, much bigger than in Western countries: On the average, in the past four years it stood around 40 percent."

Finally, Me'ir Wilner mentioned that under Begin's rule democratic rights and freedoms face greater danger than ever before. A new, antidemocratic election law is in the making which will be expressedly directed against progressive forces. "We are waging our struggle under difficult circumstances," underlined Wilner. "Our youth federation, women's movement, antifascist organization and the Israeli-Soviet friendship society are all providing opportunity for exposing the dangerous policies pursued by our government, for expressing ideas serving the real interests of people and for popularizing these. And we are making use of these opportunities," concluded the general secretary of the Israeli Communist Party.

LEBANON'S MAJOR HADDAD REJECTS U.S. REPRIMAND

TA091255Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 9 Aug 78 TA

[Text] The commander of the Christian militia in the Marj 'Uyun enclave, Maj Sa'd Haddad, is about to meet at this hour with Maj 'Adib Sa'd of the Lebanese contingent that is encamped at Kawkaba. They will continue to try to settle the question of the route by which the battalion will go to Tibnin near the Israeli border.

In a talk with our correspondent, Yehezq'el Hame'iri, Major Haddad flatly rejected the U.S. reprimand of the Christians regarding the day before yesterday's shelling of the Lebanese contingent. He declared that the militias did not receive orders from any outside factor and that this included both Israel and the United States.

HADDAD, LEBANESE BATTALION OFFICERS MEET

TA091812Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 9 Aug 78 TA

[Text] Another meeting was held early this evening between the militias' commander, Major Haddad, and the officers of the Lebanese battalion encamped at Kawkaba. The commanders of the battalion asked Haddad to do everything possible to prevent firing. Haddad agreed but noted that he does not have absolute control over all groups of militias in the enclaves. Our military correspondent, Roni Dani'el, says that quiet prevails in the region this evening.

Meeting Ends Without Result

TA092031Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Aug 78 TA

[Text] Another meeting between Major Sa'd Haddad and representatives of the Lebanese battalion encamped near Kawkaba ended this evening without result.

Our military correspondent, Amiram Nir, reports that in the course of the day the commanders of the UN force, Generals Erskine and Cuq, conferred with Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan and the commander of the northern command, Maj Gen Avigdor Ben-Gal. At the meeting, held at the request of General Erskine, Erskine asked Israel to exert its influence on the Christians to allow the Lebanese battalion to pass through the villages of the enclave. Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan made it clear to General Erskine that Israel cannot impose on the militias a step which means the destruction of the enclave. Observers in Israel told our correspondent that reports published by the press concerning U.S. pressure on Israel on the matter of southern Lebanon are exaggerated.

Our military correspondent adds that during this evening's meeting between Major Haddad and the commanders of the Lebanese battalion, the latter disclosed that the Lebanese general headquarters had intended to send two more battalions southward--one of them an armored battalion. However, after the vanguard force had been stopped [at Kawkaba], the plan to send additional forces southward had been delayed.

MA'ARIV CORRESPONDENT ON SYRIAN SHELLING OF BEIRUT

TA091145Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 Aug 78 p 17 TA

[By 'Oded Geranot]

[Text] Asked this week how far the Syrians would go in their murderous shelling of the Christians in East Beirut, security sources in Israel estimated that the Syrians would operate "up to the point where they fear Israeli retaliation."

However, these sources admitted that the fact that Israel has not presented the Syrians with a well-defined "red line" has allowed President Hafiz al-Asad and the Syrian artillery to have a rather wide "scope of operation."

When Syrian troops entered Lebanon in June 1976, it was decided in Israel to set "a red line" defining the degree of acceptable Syrian advance toward the Israeli border. With all the differences of opinion in Israel regarding its location and its components, the main geographic feature of the "red line" was evident to all--the Litani River. The Syrians knew that the descent of their forces south of the Litani would necessitate an Israeli operation and that is why they took pains not to cross the river.

When the Syrians began pouring thousands of shells on the Christians in East Beirut in July, official Israeli spokesmen--headed by Prime Minister Menahem Begin--came out with a clear warning to the Syrians that Israel could not remain silent in view of the massacre of the Christians in Lebanon. To give this warning further impetus, the Israeli Air Force sent a couple of Kfir aircraft to fly over Beirut and the Syrian forces surrounding it.

However, the fact that Israel did not clearly establish a "reaction line" made it possible for the Syrians to give their own interpretation to the Israeli warning. Whether justifiably or not, they assumed that as long as they did not change the framework of the static action against the Christians--in the form of the daily shellings--and did not exceed it by breaking into the Christian quarters, they would not place themselves in danger of an Israeli retaliatory act.

Thus, the Kfir overflight of Beirut was soon forgotten, and in the last few days, the Syrians have renewed the heavy shelling of East Beirut in a way that reminds us of the first days of July, which saw the heaviest shelling incidents since the civil war which ended in October 1976.

In Israel, two major reasons are pointed out as to why Syria renewed the heavy firing in Beirut. The first is that the Christians did not succumb to the Syrian political pressure that lay behind the artillery shelling. They refused to allow the Syrians to widen their control to East Beirut (and by that, in fact, wipe out the Christians' major bases). The Christians, moreover, replied with heavy machinegun fire on the Syrian forces and brought about an increase of shelling.

Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam learned of the Christians' refusal to surrender during his visit to Beirut last week. When his talks there failed, the Syrians renewed the heavy shelling.

At the same time, there is no doubt that another, and no less important, reason for the renewal of the Syrian shelling of Beirut was the desire to make it clear to the Christian militias in southern Lebanon that their brothers in the north "will pay the price" for the Christian militias' refusal to let the Lebanese battalion pass to southern Lebanon as the first stage on the way toward closing "the good fence." Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar clearly said that the Christian militias will pay the price for having cooperated with Israel.

The impression that is being created is that the fact that Israel is refraining from establishing a "red line" on the Syrian activity in Beirut stems not only from military and political considerations, but also from U.S. considerations.

Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee Chairman MK Moshe Arens hinted at this the day before yesterday when he admitted that the United States was exerting pressure on Israel to refrain from aiding the Christians in Lebanon. Professor Arens also sent cables on this matter to U.S. Senate Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman John Sparkman and to House International Relations Committee Chairman Clement Zablocki. In his cables, he called on the senators to work toward changing the U.S. policy.

It seems that the Americans have demanded that Israel stop the various types of aid it has been extending to the Christians in Lebanon at a time when they are suffering losses of lives, arms and equipment in their war over Beirut. Among other things, Washington has demanded that Israel cut off the "maritime line" it has maintained along the Lebanese coast.

The United States claimed that if Israel did so and exerted pressure on the Christian militias in southern Lebanon to allow the Lebanese battalion to pass, it would bring about the end of the Syrian shelling in Beirut and even the beginning of the Syrian forces' departure from Lebanon.

One may assume that the Syrians were aware of the U.S. pressure on Israel, and that this was another reason why they allowed themselves to continue shelling the Christians in East Beirut.

Up to now, it is not clear to what extent the United States can trust the Syrians. It is even less clear on what their estimation that the Syrians will end their attacks on the Christians is based. The impression is that even if they decide to stop the shelling in Beirut temporarily, the Syrians will not change their basic intention of turning Lebanon into a country under Syrian influence and guardianship, and that can only be done by abolishing the "Christian enclaves" in the south and in the north.

YADIN INTERVIEWED ON DMC ROLE IN CABINET, HIS ROLE IN DMC

TA041143Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 4 Aug 78 pp 6, 7 Weekend Supplement TA

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister and DMC Chairman Prof Yiga'el Yadin by Amnon Barzilay]

[Excerpts] "The DMC must review the balance of its achievements in the cabinet, but this should be carried out in October or November, a year after the movement joined the cabinet," Prof Yiga'el Yadin, deputy prime minister and DMC chairman, believes. By then, he feels, several articles in the coalition agreement will have been carried out, the moves of the peace negotiations will have been clarified, and the picture of the next governmental budget will have been drawn. "Then the DMC will have to sum up its balance seriously and in depth, and in light of that decide on its future path. I do not see any issue that has taken place this week which increases the need to withdraw from the cabinet." Professor Yadin thinks that there is nothing new in Professor Rubinstein's statement that the DMC must withdraw from the cabinet. "Ammon Rubinstein et al's opinion that we should withdraw from the cabinet was formed even before we joined the cabinet and he sticks to his opinion, which he is entitled to do."

[Question] Do you accept the argument that the DMC has no influence in the cabinet?

[Answer] I totally deny it. The DMC has influence in accordance with its power and it has done what it should in all fields. Even things that are allegedly not being done are sometimes blamed on the DMC. I am surprised at Amnon Rubinstein's argument that Agudat Yisra'el, with four Knesset members, has more influence in the cabinet than the DMC ministers have. Agudat Yisra'el has influence because it was needed for the coalition even before we joined it and it allows the Likud to be a government with a certain [political] line whether it is in the cabinet or not.

[Question] Many people, including some in your own party, put the blame for the DMC's situation on you.

[Answer] I have no doubt that every man makes mistakes. I think--and in this respect my conscience is clear--that I am acting in accordance with the principles of the DMC and in accordance with the rules of ethics, which are at least as important to me as the principles of the DMC. I may have committed some errors. The attempt to reconcile various elements in the DMC and maintain its unity has brought me criticism from all sides.

[Question] You have told friends that you will go home if someone else is elected DMC executive chairman. Do you intend to follow through on that threat?

[Answer] I said it differently. The DMC executive chairman is, according to DMC regulations, the one who politically heads the party. The post of chairman of the movement--that is, the one who has been elected by the most votes in the elections for the Knesset--is devoid of any substantive authority according to the regulations. I could not bear the responsibility if I presented my candidacy for executive chairman and the council did not elect me. I would draw conclusions.

[Question] Many people inside the DMC believe that there is no alternative to a split. What is your opinion?

[Answer] If the movement is prepared to accept a democratic method of working, if work is carried out without fighting and without having blocs work separately and if they give us a chance, there is no reason why a split should occur. If people want to cause a split, there will be no way out. I hope they do not. I believe the DMC has an important role to play in the country.

EGYPTIANS ASKED TO HELP COMBAT DRUG SMUGGLING IN SINAI

TA081115Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 8 Aug 78 TA

[Text] The Egyptian civilian administration at the buffer zone in the Sinai has been asked to help the Israeli police in their fight against the plague of drug smuggling. The request was transmitted by three officers of the Israeli police to the Egyptian authorities via UN officers, with whom the Israeli officers met in the Sinai today in order to discuss cooperation between the Israeli and Egyptian police and the United Nations in light of the worrisome rise in the activity of drug smugglers in northern Sinai. Our correspondent learned that a suggestion was raised at today's meeting to set up an Israeli police station at the crossing point from the buffer zone to Israeli territory. Thus all those crossing from Egyptian territory to Israeli territory via the buffer zone would be checked.

OFFICIAL ON NUCLEAR TIES WITH U.S., AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA

LD092314Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] The deputy director of the Iran Atomic Energy Organization has announced in a special interview with our correspondent Mojtaba Jabal-Ameli: On the basis of an agreement reached between Iran and America, the two countries will have extensive cooperation in various areas of nuclear energy. The deputy director of the Iran Atomic Energy Organization also said: According to an agreement signed between Iran and Australia, the latter will meet Iran's long term requirements for uranium. The deputy director of the Iran Atomic Energy Organization also denied that Austrian nuclear waste is being dumped in Iran and said: Iran and Austria will cooperate in nuclear technology. Here is our colleague's report: [begin recording]

[Question] What has resulted from talks between Iran and Australia concerning the purchase of uranium?

[Answer] As you know we had two sessions on cooperation with the Government of Australia and the peaceful use of nuclear energy and the provision of the country's required fuel. At the third very good session which we recently held in Iran, we reached general agreements--a general text of an agreement was prepared and approved by both sides. Of course, this text will, in due course, be presented to the two countries' government authorities (?for subsequent ratification). The Iranian Government has been assured, on the one hand, that Australia will meet as far as it can its long term requirements for fuel. On the basis of the talks which we are also having with the private sector, the exporting of uranium from Australia to Iran will begin in the early 1980's. But on certain matters, including the manner of using the consumed fuel, we agreed to hold fresh talks in 1980 [words indistinct].

[Question] [word indistinct] It was alluded that Iran will purchase atomic reactors from America--have you reached any agreement on this?

[Answer] All forms of Iran's cooperation with the United States in this area, as you know, depend on the signing of an agreement between Iran and the United States on nuclear energy. These talks have been going on for a long time. Fortunately, at the last session which we had about 3 weeks ago in Tehran, we reached an agreement in principle on this: A draft text was prepared on the principles involved, and this was agreed upon by the two sides; we are at present preparing the final text, which will soon be presented by the two sides to their respective governments and which will be implemented after approval by the two governments. [passage indistinct]

Concerning the Iran-U.S. agreement, as I said about the agreement with Australia, it is an agreement in principle which covers all cooperation between Iran and the United States, including the purchase of power plants or of equipment or anything else. These will depend on the signing of separate agreements, which should be drawn up by officials of the two countries.

[Question] (?You pointed out) before that the Austrian Government will, on the basis of an agreement, transport its nuclear waste to Iran to dump it in Iran's deserts. [words indistinct] What would you comment on this?

[Answer] I am very glad you asked this, for there is some concern over this for which I do not really see any reason. There is no agreement whatsoever between Iran and Austria for dumping Austrian nuclear waste in Iran. [end recording]

INDIA

LOWER HOUSE APPROVES CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT BILL

BK1001107 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Aug 78 BK

[Text] The Lok Sabha today gave its general approval to the Constitution 45th Amendment Bill by 345 votes in favor and two against and took up clause by caluse consideration.

The law minister, Mr Shanti Bhushan, who replied to the 12-hour general discussion, explained in detail the safeguards provided in the bill against the possibility of taking away people's liberties. Rejecting the arguments of the leader of the opposition, Mr C.M. Stephen, that the 42d Amendment was beneficial, the law minister said that the main aim of the previous government in passing the act was to establish an authoritarian regime. Listing the obnoxious provisions of the 42d Amendment, Mr Shanti Bhushan said they reflected a distrust in the courts, the state governments and the people in general. The previous government had even done away with the independent authority of the comptroller and auditor general in determining how the government should keep its accounts.

The law minister's 90-minute reply was interrupted several times by the Congress, Congress-I and CPI [Communist Party of India] members, who demanded that the clause relating to the internal emergency should be altogether deleted. Mr Shanti Bhushan said the strong feelings of the members are understandable in view of the abuse of the governmental authority during the last emergency, but it could be nobody's case that the nation's interest should be safeguarded only in case of external aggression and not during an armed rebellion within the country. The important thing is to provide safeguards against any possible misuse of the power to declare emergency. Under the bill, the emergency can be declared only on the basis of a decision by the cabinet and the written advice given by the cabinet to the president. This means it will not be open to any prime minister acting alone to declare emergency. Secondly, the emergency would have to be endorsed by the two houses of Parliament, by the same procedure as is required in the case of a constitutional amendment. Such an endorsement will be valid for only 6 months. Even within that period it will be open to the Lok Sabha to ask for revocation of the emergency.

Mr Shanti Bhushan also pointed out that the bill seeks to annul suspension of habeas corpus once and for all. The right to life and liberty will be in operation even during an emergency, and it will not be possible for authorities to imprison anybody in an arbitrary manner. Further, the bill gives a constitutional protection for the publication of speeches made in the legislature, even in an emergency. This will be another check on the misuse of powers by the government.

Referring to the doubts of some members about the practicability of holding a referendum in the country, Mr Shanti Bhushan drew attention to the opinion poll held in Goa some years ago on the question of its merger with Maharashtra. He did not agree with the view that Parliament alone had sovereign power to amend the constitution. Recent experience has shown that the people, who are the real masters, do not agree with Parliament when a matter relates to their inherent rights. Earlier, during the resumed discussion, Mr (?Bedbrata Barua), Congress, opposed the declaration of any kind of emergency. He expressed doubts about the practicability of holding a referendum.

MRS GANDHI'S PARTY STAGES PROTEST RALLIES

BK091604Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Aug 78 BK

[Text] The Congress-I today observed save India day. In New Delhi, the party president, Mrs Indira Gandhi, addressed two rallies. A procession planned by the party had to be called off because of heavy rain.

In her address at the boat club rally, Mrs Gandhi alleged erosion of democratic values and atrocities on weaker sections during the Janata Party rule. She complained that the country has been drifting from its nationally accepted principles and policies. She also condemned the incident of handcuffing the Haryana medicos. Mrs Gandhi referred to the demand to disenfranchise her and said such moves cannot prevent her from serving the people.

At the Ramlila ground, she criticized the new textile policy and said this will adversely affect weaker sections. Mrs Gandhi said any possible decontrolling of sugar will benefit the mill owners and not the cane growers. She alleged that the law and order situation has worsened and prices are rising.

Later, eight Congress-I leaders submitted a memorandum to the president expressing concern at what they called the deteriorating economic, political and law and order situation. Reports of rallies, processions and dharnas [sit-ins] organized by the Congress I in different parts of the country have also come in. Similar memorandums were submitted to the authorities at different places.

The party workers courted arrest at some places. In Ahmedabad, about 2,500 party workers were arrested when they tried to break the police cordon. All of them were later released.

According to an agency report, police made a lathi [baton] charge to disperse Congress-I demonstrators at Meerut. In Hyderabad, while the Congress-I organized a procession, some people staged a counterdemonstration demanding immediate arrest of Mrs Gandhi. Fifty of them were taken into custody.

VAJPAYEE INTERVIEW WITH SOVIET RADIO-TV REPORTED

BK091306Y Delhi ISI in English 0831 GMT 9 Aug 78 BK

[Text] In an interview to the chief of bureau, Soviet radio and television, in New Delhi on 7 August, the minister of external affairs A.B. Vajpayee expressed the hope that India and the Soviet Union can help third countries in developing their economy.

Vajpayee made this observation in reply to a question on the present state of Indo-Soviet relations and the future prospects of Indo-Soviet cooperation. Following is the text of Vajpayee's reply:

While at the very outset, I would like to greet Soviet friends and comrades in this month of August, which is the month when we are celebrating the 31st anniversary of our independence and also the anniversary of the Indo-Soviet treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, signed on 9 August 1971.

Over the last 31 years the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and India have acquired a new dimension. These relations are based on certain principles. They are based on equality, mutual respect and also on a desire to work for world peace and a new world order. After becoming free from the yoke of imperialism, India started the process of industrialisation.

In that important task we received timely Soviet assistance, particularly in the field of the building of an infrastructure in the core sector of industry. When other nations were reluctant to come to our assistance, Soviet Russia came forward, and now there are more than 70 projects which are a standing symbol of Indo-Soviet cooperation in the economic field, and they are also symbols of the growing friendship between the Soviet Union and India. On 9 August 1971 India and Soviet Russia signed a treaty for peace, friendship and cooperation. It was a great occasion and the treaty was welcomed all over India. Then I was not in government--I was in opposition. But even then I had welcomed the treaty because it further strengthened the friendly ties existing between Soviet Russia and India. The treaty has become a factor of peace and stability in the region and in the entire world. When Prime Minister Desai visited Moscow last time and had talks with Soviet leaders, including President Brezhnev and Prime Minister Kosygin, our relations acquired a new depth, a new meaning. The joint communique issued at the time of Prime Minister Desai's visit referred to the fact that our relations were developing in all fields--commercial, economic, industrial, scientific--and it was reaffirmed that we will continue to strengthen our friendly ties.

The treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation respects each other's territorial integrity. It also provides that there should not be any intereference in the internal affairs of either country. In the same spirit, cooperation between the two countries has been diversified and has increased in various fields. There is a joint commission on economic cooperation. Friend Arkhipov happens to be cochairman of the commission of the Soviet side. We met last time in New Delhi and we have taken up new schemes which will help India in building a self-reliant economy. One important field which invites our joint cooperation is collaboration in third countries. The Soviet Union and India can help third countries in developing their economy. Both countries can build industries, start projects and can help in many other ways third countries of the developing world. That we have decided and that we will add a new chapter in economic relations between the Soviet Union and India. [as received] Our friendship--I mean the friendship between the Soviet Union and India--has stood the test of time. This friendship is not based on animosity against any third country. This friendship is aimed at consolidating peace, stability and helping each other in ushering in a new and just world order. I am very hopeful of the prospects of Indo-Soviet cooperation.

I would like to conclude by saying that in this month of August, the peoples of India and the Soviet Union, while celebrating the 31st anniversary of independence and the anniversary of the Indo-Soviet treaty, will pledge themselves to work in cooperation so that friendly ties will be further strengthened. Beneficial bilateral cooperation based on equality and mutual benefit can serve as a model to other countries, and I am confident that our relations will continue to grow from strength to strength and will help each other so that all of us can realise our goal of universal peace, disarmament and the restructuring of the world order on the basis of new political and economic relations.

VAJPAYEE DISPLEASED WITH HAQ COMMENTS ON KASHMIR

BK100854Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Aug 78 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister told the Lok Sabha today that India had expressed displeasure to the Pakistan ambassador in New Delhi over the fact that the chief martial law administrator, Gen Ziaul Haq, had equated Kashmir with Palestine at the recent Asian Islamic conference held at Karachi.

Answering questions, Mr Vajpayee said that he had told the Pakistani ambassador that any comparison between Palestine and Kashmir will weaken the case of Palestine and will not help Pakistan in its case on Kashmir.

The minister informed the house that the Pakistan ambassador in his explanation stated that Gen Ziaul Haq was not equating Kashmir with Palestine.

GOVERNMENT WATCHING MANIPUR INSURGENT ACTIVITIES

BK1010447 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Aug 78 BK

[Text] The government is keeping a close watch for any possible link between Burmese insurgents and the subversive elements in the border areas of Manipur. This was stated in the lower house of Parliament today by the minister of state for external affairs, Mr. Kundu. He admitted government knowledge about the presence of the Burmese insurgents in the state.

CONGRESS-I DELEGATION MEETS PRESIDENT 10 AUGUST

BK1008567 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Aug 78 BK

[Text] The president has urged the political parties to make joint efforts to restore norms of conduct in public life. He advised opposition parties to keep the interest of the country above everything else. Mr Sanjiva Reddy was addressing a deputation of about 100 Congress-I MP's who presented a memorandum to him today. The Congress-I MP's alleged in the memorandum that the government has lost the confidence of the people and urged the president to take remedial action.

SRI LANKA

CONSTITUTION BILL PASSED BY PARLIAMENT

BK0913137 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 9 Aug 78 BK

[Text] The Constitution Bill of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka was passed in the National State Assembly by a majority of 130 votes last evening. While 137 voted for the bill, seven voted against. Mr S. Thondaman of the Ceylon Workers Congress Political Wing and third MP [member of Parliament] for Nuwara Eliya-Maskeliya voted in favor of the bill. The Sri Lanka Freedom Party voted against, while the Tamil United Liberation Front [TULF] was absent during the vote.

Earlier, the prime minister, Mr R. Premadasa, explained that action will be initiated next month to achieve economic and social prosperity under the new constitution.

The prime minister called for the cooperation of all sections to build a new society with discipline, unity and a spirit of sacrifice. The new constitution offers a remedy to obstacles [such] as disunity and indiscipline which have hitherto prevented progress.

Referring to human rights, Mr. Premadasa said that the government will not treat any section as second-class citizens. He drew the attention of the Tamil United Liberation Front to a letter published in the Indian newspaper, HINDU, on the [word indistinct] policy and a statement made by the Indian prime minister, Mr Morarji Desai.

The prime minister pointed out that although the TULF was provided an opportunity to participate in the select committee meeting on the new constitution, it had refused to take part in the deliberations. He added that the new constitution provides power to the people.

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